

### Remarks

Further and favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and following remarks.

Thus, each of claims 4 and 8, which are the only independent claims in the application, has been amended to recite that the coating material is free of inorganic metal oxide. This is based on the disclosure from page 2, line 9 to page 3, line 10, as well as the last full paragraph on page 17 of the specification. These disclosures indicate that the water-based heat-radiation-preventive coating material used in the present invention should not contain metallic materials or inorganic substances.

The patentability of the presently claimed invention over the disclosure of the references relied upon by the Examiner in rejecting the claims will be apparent upon consideration of the following remarks.

Thus, the rejection of claims 4, 7, 8, 10 and 21-25 under 35 USC §102(b) or 35 USC §103(a) as being anticipated or suggested by Scholz et al. (US 5,997,621) is respectfully traversed.

The Scholz et al. reference discloses coating compositions which contain an inorganic metal oxide, for example, as shown in the Abstract and the first paragraph under the Summary of the Invention section in column 3.

On the other hand, the heat-radiation-preventive coating composition used in the present invention does not contain an inorganic metal oxide, because when coating a composition containing an inorganic metal oxide on a glass plate, heat radiation preventive effect as well as transparency would be deteriorated. In order to achieve the purpose of preventing heat radiation using inorganic metal oxides, it is necessary to increase the amount of the inorganic metal oxides which would bring about cost increase and deterioration of transparency.

In this regard, please see the disclosure from page 2, line 9 to page 3, line 10 of the specification, discussing the disadvantages of using a composition containing inorganic substances as follows:

In order to prevent radiation of such solar-radiation heat, various glasses such as a heat wire absorbing glass which can absorb solar radiation and a heat wire reflection glass which can reflect solar radiation using various **inorganic substances** or organic substances have conventionally been developed.

However, these glasses are employing organic substances or inorganic substances which absorb solar-radiation heat as such, or metallic materials or inorganic substances which reflect solar-radiation heat as such so that the solar-radiation heat which penetrates the glasses and comes directly into the closed space can be intercepted.

In the glasses which can directly absorb or reflect the solar-radiation heat such as said heat wire absorbing glass and said heat wire reflection glass, a method increasing the amount of the substances which can absorb or reflect the solar-radiation heat directly may be available in order to improve the effectiveness of intercepting the solar-radiation heat. However, said method is accompanied by disadvantages in respect of practical use **such that the cost becomes high and that the transparency of the glasses in a visible light zone decreases greatly and the inside becomes dark in result.**

Moreover, there is a defect that a significant reduction of a thermal load of the inside of a closed space can not be counted upon, since the glass which has absorbed solar-radiation heat will radiate the heat absorbed by the glass again into the inside of a closed space gradually. (Emphasis added)


Thus, unlike the Scholz et al. reference, since the coating material of the present invention does not contain inorganic metal oxide, the invention is clearly distinguished from the reference.

Therefore, in view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is submitted that the ground of rejection set forth by the Examiner has been overcome, and that the application is in condition for allowance. Such allowance is solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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